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FEB 1952 51-4AA

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 SECURITY INFORMATION

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**INFORMATION REPORT**REPORT 

CD NO.

COUNTRY

Hungary

DATE DISTR. 1 December 1952

SUBJECT

The Metal Goods and Machine Tool Factory,  
 Budapest

NO. OF PAGES

7

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
 (LISTED BELOW)

1 map sketch

PLACE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
 REPORT NO.

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1. Location

The factory is at Soroksári Street 158 in Budapest. It is now called the Metal Goods and Machine Tool Factory (Fémáru és Szerszámgyár). The factory, which is the former Frommer pistol factory, received this name in 1947, when it went back to the production of arms.

2. Description of the Factory Area

- a. The factory is approximately 500 x 350 m.
- b. An industrial railway track leads into the factory area, approximately in the center of its south side, coming from the south-west. It has branches to the foundry, to the machine assembly shop, and to the machine department (nos. 1, 2 and 14 on the sketch).
- c. The chief production installations are all in the south part of the factory area. To the east of the above-mentioned industrial track (no. 22 on the sketch), there is the workshop and the foundry on the south side, with a track from the west (no. 1 on the sketch). The shop is a single-storyed brick building, 100 x 40 m. in size, with a tiled roof.
- d. North of and close to the foundry there is the large workshop with the machine assembly department (no. 2 on the sketch), with a track from the west. It is also a one-story brick-building, about 150 x 60 m. in size, with a tiled roof.

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- e. To the north of the machine assembly shop there are two small buildings in the eastern part of the area (nos. 3 and 4 on the sketch). The south building (no. 3 on the sketch), which is a single-story brick building, 30 x 20 m., with a slate roof, houses the smithy. The north building (no. 4 on sketch) which is of the same type, single-story and 25 x 45 m. in size, is a warehouse for raw materials.
- f. In the south-western part of the area, west of the industrial track and on the south side, there is the factory laboratory (no. 15 on the sketch). It is a single-story brick building, about 50 x 20 m., with a slate roof, and is called H-laboratory.
- g. North of the laboratory there is the large workshop of the machine department (no. 14 on the sketch). It is a single-story brick building, 120 x 40 m. in size, with a grey slate roof.
- h. The arms department is in a small four-story building north of the machine shop, on the street front (no. 16 on the sketch). This building is about 40 x 20 m. in size.
- i. The southwest group of buildings ends in the northeast with the machine locksmith's workshop (no. 13 on the sketch), a single-story building, approximately 25 x 30 m., with a grey slate roof.
- j. Directly west of the locksmith's shop there is, on the street front, the kitchen and canteen (no. 17 on the sketch), a single-story building, 40 x 20 m., with a slate roof.
- k. In the middle of the area there are two office buildings of the factory management (no. 11 and 12 on the sketch). The north building (no. 11) is a single-story brick building, 60 x 25 m., with a slate roof. The southern one is a two-story brick building, 20 x 30 m. in size, with a grey slate roof. The factory fire brigade is on the first floor, and there are offices on the second floor.
- l. There is another group of buildings (nos. 3-10 on the sketch) on the east side of the area. The two southern buildings (nos. 3 and 4 on the sketch) were described in paragraph 2e.
- m. At the approximate center of the east side, there is the factory firing range (no. 6 on the sketch), which is approximately 100 m. long and 30 m. wide. It is in a single-story brick building with a tiled roof.
- n. West of the firing range towards the south, there is the apprentices' school (no. 5 on the sketch), a three-story brick building, 20 x 30 m., with a tiled roof.
- o. North of the apprentices' school and also west of the firing range, there is the carpenter's workshop (no. 7 on the sketch), a single-story brick building, 40 x 20 m., with a tiled roof.
- p. In the northeast corner of the area there are three three-story brick buildings, each 50 x 20 m. in size, under construction (nos. 8, 9 and 10 on the sketch). It is not known what they are intended for or when they will be finished.

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- q. The only building in the northwest part is the "Party house" with a large conference room (no. 20 on the sketch). The size of this building is not known.
- r. Next to the gate and to the pedestrian entrances to the factory, in the middle of the west side (nox. 21, 21a and 21b) there are single-story guardhouses (nox. 18 and 19) at each side, each approximately 6 x 4 m. in size. It is believed that they have slate roofs.

Nothing else is known about buildings or installations within the factory area.

### 3. Production:

- a. The production part of the factory is divided into two main sections:
  - 1) the machine section and 2) the arms section.
- 1) The machine section manufactures chiefly lathes, planing machines, boring machines etc. The average monthly production is 192 machines. The finished machines are packed in cases in the factory and transported to the Soviet Union. The cases are marked "HOBX" in cyrillic letters. Labels with Zahony station as destination have been seen on the railway cars onto which the cases were loaded.
- 2) The following arms are manufactured in the arms section (production was started in 1949):
  - Pistols: Model Tokarev, caliber 7.62 mm. (possibly also Frommer pistols)
  - Machine-pistols: Model PPSH 1941, caliber 7.62 mm.
  - Rifles: Model Mosin Nagant M 91/30, caliber 7.62 mm.
  - Light machine-guns: Model Degtyarev, caliber 7.62 mm.
  - Heavy machine-guns: Model Maxim, on two wooden wheels, with water cooling system, caliber not known.

These arms are tested in the factory range (no. 6 on the sketch). The daily production in figures is not known, but a completely full five-ton truck leaves the factory every day. Destination unknown.
- b. In the H-laboratory mentioned in par. 2f, secret researches are carried out. The laboratory building is completely separated from the rest of the factory buildings, as only those employed in the laboratory are permitted to enter this area. A special AVH guard of one NCO and 8 men is responsible for the guarding of this building. Only persons who are in possession of special identity cards issued by the factory management are allowed to enter the building. It has been heard that the workers in the laboratory are not allowed to leave the building.

### 4. Supplies:

- a. About 50% of the raw material needed by the factory comes by rail from the USSR. The rest of the material comes, also by rail, from the Döbgyör Iron Works.
- b. Power and water are supplied by the Budapest networks.
- c. The machines, especially in the arms section, are in good condition.

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5. Personnel

## a. Leading personalities:

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- 1) Director-general: Graf (fnu) [redacted]
- 2) Manager of the machine section: Istvan Bagamér [redacted]
- 3) Manager of the arms section: József Komáromi [redacted]
- 4) Technical manager of the machine section: László Csoma  
old, tall, black hair. Active Communist. [redacted]
- 5) Technical manager of the arms section: Szalai (fnu) [redacted]
- 6) Chief assistants in the machine section: Peter Baroz [redacted]
- 7) Chief assistants in the arms section: Ferenc Himmer [redacted]  
[redacted] Török (fnu) [redacted]
- 8) Secretary of the Communist Party for the entire factory: Bozsik (fnu),  
[redacted]

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It must be added that the duties of a factory manager in this factory are purely political. The General Director and the technical managers are in charge of the practical management. The chief assistants in the two sections have the rank of foremen.

## b. The workers:

Approximately 3,000 workers are employed in the factory, of whom approximately 40% are women. Work is carried out in three shifts, and the workers are divided equally. At present the shifts are from 7 a.m. until 3 p.m., from 3 p.m. until 11 p.m., and from 11 p.m. until 7 a.m. There are approximately 200 Greeks amongst the workers, of whom approximately 60% are women. They are all convinced Communists and are dreaded and avoided by the Hungarian workers. The average age of the workers is as follows:

- 1) The men: 60% under and 40% between 25 and 40. Older men are hardly ever employed.
- 2) The average age of the women is between 28 and 30.

6. Overtime:

Normally there is no overtime work, as the factory works continuously in three shifts. The night-shift workers however (11 p.m. until 7 a.m.) receive a so-called additional overtime pay of 20% on top of their basic salary.

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7. Working Clothes.

The workers are not supplied with working clothes. Only the workers in the foundry and in the galvanizing workshop (it is not known in which building the latter is) receive a protective outfit from the factory. They also receive so-called protective food which consists of half a liter of milk and 50 grammes of cake per shift.

8. Holidays.

Every worker gets 12 working days' holiday per year. In every second year the number of days is raised to 13. If, however, a worker stays away from work without excuse during the year, each day of absence is taken off his leave. If anyone stays away without excuse for more than 6 days during a year, he loses his job. It must be added that no reason for absence is accepted except illness confirmed by the factory doctor.

9. Medical Treatment.

The factory has its own doctor, whose name is not known. He is a notorious Communist and only gives medical certificates to such non-Party members who cannot stand on their feet any longer. If, however, a Party member goes to him, he gets a certificate immediately.

10. Political "Attendance".

All workers, men and women, are forced to go to political lectures, given by Party members who are especially chosen for this purpose. Besides these lectures there are two so-called free Party days every month. On these occasions the Party Secretary of the factory gives a lecture which is principally limited to home policy and daily events.

The factory managers of the two departments also hold a monthly so-called production conference, the aim of which is, according to the Communist system, to discuss production mistakes, and to remove them, which means in practice that the workers are encouraged to do more work.

Workers (men and women) under 25 years of age have to join the Communist Youth Organization (DISZ). This organization gives political lectures of an hour each, twice a week (on Tuesdays and Fridays). The DISZ management of the factory is composed of the following people, whose names are not known:

President  
Secretary  
Treasurer  
4 propaganda specialists  
3 poster designers  
1 man responsible for sport  
1 man responsible for culture  
1 librarian

11. Guards and Security.

- a. Guards: The factory area is guarded by a civilian factory guard, consisting of 70 men. The factory guard was set up in April 1951. The members of this guard wear black uniforms and are armed with pistols, machine-pistols or rifles. They are organized on military lines. Besides, there is the AVH guard mentioned in par. 3b which is responsible for guarding the laboratory.

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## b. Identity cards:

- 1) The factory area can only be entered with the permission of the general directorate. The workers have identity cards which are issued by the general directorate and also have an AVH stamp and the signature of the NCO of the AVH laboratory guard. The card is only valid with this stamp and the signature.
- 2) The Communist Party Secretary has to give his consent before a new worker is hired. The special identity cards which allow entrance to the laboratory are only issued if the AVH gives its consent.

12.. New Air-raid Protection:

- a. According to instructions from the Ministry of Industry, all air-raid shelters which had been installed on the factory area during the war, were put in order again in August 1951, and were newly provided with the prescribed equipment. At the same time the sirens were examined and put in order.
- b. As a result of a confidential order by the Ministry of Industry, an air-raid training course was introduced in October 1951. For this purpose, the Communist Party Secretary chose approximately 70 employees and workers, who have to take part in the theoretical and practical instruction of this course. If one of the "selected persons" stays away without an excuse, he is threatened with immediate dismissal.
- c. Theoretical instruction takes place twice a week and consists mainly of the following subjects: first aid, fire fighting, and gas protection.
- d. Practical instruction takes place once a week after working hours, and consists of practical training in the same subjects.
- e. The 70 participants in the air-raid precautions (of whom 60% are women) are divided into 4 groups:
  - 1) Auxiliary fire-brigade group, consisting of 20 persons.
  - 2) First-aid group, consisting of 20 persons.
  - 3) Gas protection group.
  - 4) Another group of 10 persons, whose task is not known.

The leaders of these four groups are selected by the manager of the factory fire-brigade, and by the Communist Party Secretary.

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Key to the sketch of the Machine Tool Factory:

1. Foundry
2. Machine assembly workshop
3. Smithy
4. Store for raw materials
5. Apprentices' school
6. Firing range
7. Carpenter's workshop
8. Buildings under construction
9. " " "
10. " " "
11. Administration building
12. Offices and factory fire brigade
13. Machine locksmith's workshop
14. Machine shop of the machine section
15. H-laboratory
16. Arms section
17. Kitchen and canteen
18. Guard
19. "
20. Party house
21. Gateway (21a and 21b pedestrian entrances)
22. Industrial railroad track

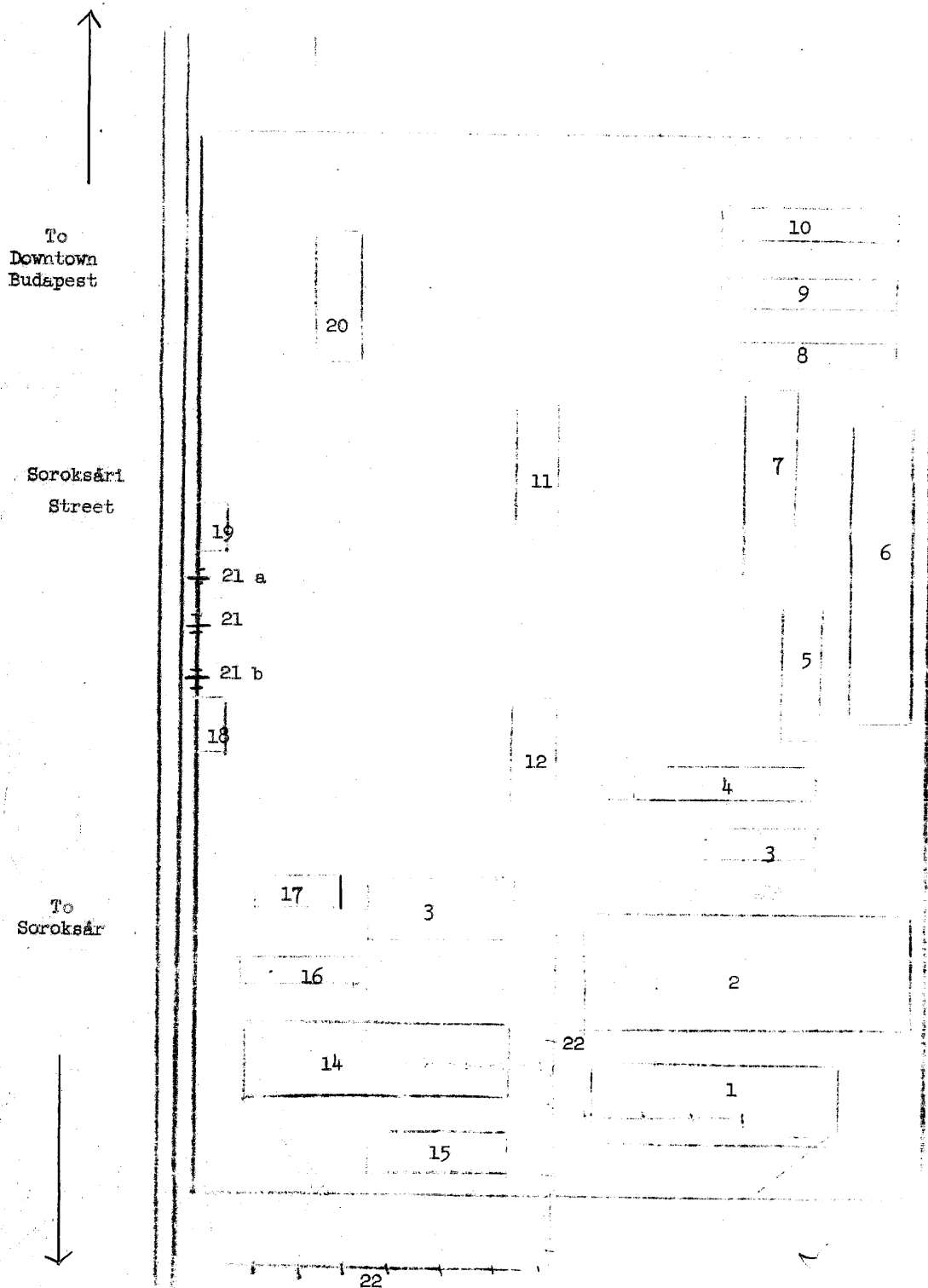
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Attachment I

Metal Goods and Machine Tools Plant



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